

TRYING TO FORCE MEMBERS TO STAY AWAY TO-NIGHT

Politicians Fight Desperately to Defeat Government Change.

CRISIS REACHED IN CITY'S HISTORY

Only Adoption of Top-Heavy Amendment or Intimidation Can Prevent Adoption of Report by Common Council.

Enough Votes Pledged to Win.

The crisis in Richmond's fight for simpler and more efficient government will come to-night when the Common Council votes. If that four-ward and administrative board resolutions recommended by two Council committees by an almost unanimous vote. Only two events, it is stated, can prevent favorable action—the adoption of top-heavy amendments, which will bring the whole plan to the ground with a crash, or the absence of two or more of the twenty-two Councilmen now announced as favorable to both papers. It is indicative of the desperate straits of the opposition that more than one Councilman was approached yesterday by delegations of politicians and urged to abstain himself. The indications are, however, that each of the forty members will be in his seat.

Will Make It First Business.
On account of the widespread interest taken in the probable presence of delegations of politicians and representatives of many organizations favorable to the new government plan, an effort will be made to change the order of business to make the report of the Ordinance, Charter and Reform Committee the first business of the Council. The first meeting at 8 o'clock, following adjournment of two branches to be held at 7:30 o'clock to elect a district physician.

The first fight will come on the ordinance redistricting the city into four wards, which, if adopted, will result in cutting the Common Council from forty to twenty, and the Board of Aldermen from twenty-four to twelve—the Joint Council from sixty-four to thirty-two. It is the duty of the City Council after each census to redistrict into four wards, and the Council must determine for itself the number of wards. A State law fixes the number of Councilmen from each ward as five, and the number of Aldermen as three.

The Mills Substitute.
Councilman H. B. Mills, of Jefferson Ward, has introduced and will offer as a substitute a resolution petitioning the General Assembly to amend that law making the representation from each ward not more than three Councilmen and not more than three Aldermen.

He argues that this will give more general local representation. According to members of the special committee, there are two serious defects in the Mills plan, which is characterized as a bald effort to delay action until after the spring primary, when another Council of thirty-four members will be selected for two years to complete the term of the original paper does not. After the Legislature has acted, the Council must redistrict the city into eight wards of approximately equal population, or between 16,000 and 17,000, and the Council must still impossible for Washington Ward, with 10,000 people, to continue as a separate unit.

Takes Too Much Time.
When that is signed by the Mayor, the Council must rearrange and adopt the ordinance, lines by ordinance, request the judge of the Hustings Court to appoint commissioners to correct the poll books, making it manifestly impossible to have the new plan in operation by the date of the April primary, when the members of the Council and Mayor are to be selected.

Mr. Meredith points out another fallacy in the Mills substitute. So long as the Council has the distribution of all funds, all patronage and all contracts, and so long as street improvements are ordered by a committee made up of a delegation from each ward, obviously each section or community would desire to be a separate ward in order to have local representation in the Council and on the Street Committee. But the new plan proposes that all street improvements, patronage, contracts and expenditures be in the hands of the administrative board, elected at large, and that the argument for local representation in the Council does not longer apply.

Mills Expects to Win Out.
Mr. Mills said last night that with the pledges of support he had received, he believed his substitute would be adopted, and he expressed hope that it could be accomplished in time to take effect at the spring election.

The redistricting ordinance, out of the way, either with or without the Mills substitute, the Council will squarely face the issue of a charter amendment creating an administrative board. Here also the fight is not in the open. The opposition has not announced itself as opposed to the principle involved—in fact, the old Councilman admits that the old committee method of conducting business has worn itself out.

What Mr. Blake Wants.
But there are those who do not like this or that detail of the plan proposed, and who will seek to amend it. Mr. Blake favors an amendment putting the naming of members of the board in the hands of the Mayor, instead of by popular vote. While only a few of the advocates of the plan

Normal Weather for Week Is Promised

Washington, D. C., December 3.—There are no indications of unusually low temperatures for the coming week in any part of the country, according to the weekly bulletin of the Weather Bureau, issued to-night.

"Temperatures will average near or above the normal in all districts, and the only change to colder than normal," says the bulletin, "will occur in the Northern districts on Monday, following the eastward movement of a disturbance that was over the Ohio Valley on Sunday. This disturbance will be attended by snow or rain, followed by clearing Monday in the Middle Atlantic and New England States. Aside from the precipitation attending this storm, the next several days will give fair weather in practically all districts east of the Rocky Mountains."

The next disturbance of importance to cross the United States will appear on the North Pacific coast Tuesday or Wednesday, cross the Middle West Thursday or Friday and the Eastern States at the close of the week. This disturbance will be preceded by a general rise in temperature and a fall in the rain in Southern and rain or snow in Northern districts from the Pacific coast eastward, and be followed by a change to colder weather, which will appear in the Northwest at the close of the week."

FAVOR ACTION BY CONGRESS

Many of Nation's Leading Men Denounce Russia's Attitude.

New York, December 3.—Expressions "against Russia's discrimination against American citizens on the passport question" have been obtained. It was announced to-night, from a large number of the members of Congress by the National Citizens Committee, recently to obtain congressional action in favor of the abrogation of the treaty of 1832. The committee will hold a mass-meeting here on Wednesday night, at which Vice-President Sherman, Governor Wood Wilson, of New Jersey; Speaker Champ Clark and others are announced to appear.

Three-quarters of the House of Representatives have enrolled as members of the National Citizens Committee, it is announced, also twenty-one Senators, the Governors of a dozen States, the Mayors of 100 large cities, members of the Republican and Democratic National and State Legislatures, and the heads of the principal educational institutions of the country. Other mass-meetings are planned in at least fifty different cities, it is stated.

Over 150 of the letters received from the country's law-makers were made public to-night. A few examples follow:

Senator Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin: "I am convinced that the discrimination is made without good reason, and it should not be tolerated by our government."

Senator Allen Pomeroy, Ohio: "All American citizens are equal before the law, and I have for a long time felt that our government ought to take steps to advise Russia in no uncertain way of our position on this subject."

Senator H. L. Meyer, of Montana: "I think the attitude of Russia of Jews within their borders an outrage and a foul blot upon civilization."

Congressman Nicholas Longworth, Ohio: "I have been interested in the question and will do more than join your committee. I will take up the fight when it comes up in Congress this winter."

BEAT MAN WHO RAN OVER HIM

Chauffeur Ran Him Down on Purpose, Auto Victim Declared.

Chicago, December 3.—When F. B. Morgan, a salesman for a typewriter company, was run down by an automobile at Van Buren Street and Washington Avenue, he did not go to a hospital, as most automobile victims do. Instead, he beat the driver of the motor car.

Morgan is six feet tall and weighs approximately 200 pounds. The driver of the automobile, Leo P. Twyman, is only about five feet tall, and his weight is about 100 pounds. After a policeman pried the men apart, each told a different story.

"I was crossing Van Buren Street," said Morgan, "and just when I was in front of Twyman's automobile he started the car. I was struck by the bumper rod. I told Twyman what I thought of him and the rest of these chauffeurs who disregard the safety of pedestrians. Then I had to defend myself, and I did it."

SAYS ROAD UNPROTECTED

Help of Man Whose Auto Went Over Hill to Sue Town for \$100,000.

Middleton, N. Y., December 3.—Attorneys have served notice on Supervisor Galligan, of the town of Forestburgh, Sullivan county, of the intention of T. Edward Hayes and Uzal T. Hayes to bring suit for \$100,000 against the town for the death of Harry M. Hayes.

Hayes was killed on the night of October 31, when an auto in which he was riding went over a bank on a narrow roadway. It is asserted that the road was not properly guarded.

Hayes was vice-president and general manager of a large tanning company here.

NOT FOR ROOSEVELT NOW

Senator Gronna Says North Dakota Wants La Follette.

Minneapolis, December 3.—The name of Theodore Roosevelt is no longer one to conjure with in North Dakota, according to Senator A. J. Gronna, of that State. The presidential battle for Senator La Follette has swept the State, he said to-day.

"Roosevelt is popular in North Dakota," he added, "but it is too late now to swing the State away from La Follette, even for Roosevelt."

TOD SCHRIVER KILLED

American Aviator Meets Death While Making Exhibition Flight.

San Juan, P. R., December 3.—Tod Schriever, a well-known American aviator, was killed last evening in an exhibition flight at Ponce. He fell from a height of 200 feet and died on the way to the hospital.

MACHINERY READY FOR LONG SESSION

Adjournment of Congress Not Likely Until Late in Summer.

TO-DAY WILL SEE ITS BEGINNING

When Senate and House Are Rapped to Order at Noon Practically All Law-Makers Will Be in Their Seats—Great Fight for Vantage About to Begin.

Washington, December 3.—The first regular session of the Sixty-second Congress will be convened at noon to-morrow. Practically every member will be in his seat and the galleries as usual, will be crowded. Legislative machinery is in readiness for a long session. Speaker Clark and other leaders having predicted that adjournment may not come until after the national conventions of the two big political parties have been held. This has not happened since 1855.

Hotel lobbies to-night were filled with groups, in which members of the two houses were conspicuous. There were hosts of other out of town folks among them, the usual contingent drawn to Washington during a congressional session by curiosity in connection with pending legislation. Tomorrow's opening will not only be the start of a Congress in which party leaders will struggle for party vantage at the polls next November in dealing with tariff, trust and other big problems, but it will initiate the brilliant winter social season at the national capital.

Foreman Long Session.
"When you contemplate all the important legislation to be considered," said Speaker Clark to-day, "you are forced to the conclusion that Congress will be in session until well into the summer, if not until fall."

"While no definite program as to tariff bills in the House has yet been framed," said Democratic Leader Underwood to-night, "it is certain that the Democratic caucus will unanimously approve immediate action by the Ways and Means Committee. The committee will welcome the report of the tariff board on the textile schedules, but it will not delay action for any great length of time if the board's report is held back."

"Of course, the principal schedules to be revised or reduced will be wool, cotton, iron and steel and possibly sugar, but it will be determined after consultation with the members of the Democratic majority. As to the sugar schedule, concerning which there was much discussion, but no action in the committee, the Ways and Means Committee will look forward to the report of the special committee of inquiry into the American Sugar Refining Company. This report, it is expected, will contain recommendations bearing on the sugar tariff."

The attitude of the insurgent Republicans will depend on the legislative accomplishment of the Senate. They hold the balance of power as between the Regular Republicans and the Democrats, and without their acquiescence nothing can be done by either of the regular parties.

Some of the insurgent Republicans who hope to formulate tariff legislation along Republican lines claim that the Progressives are committed to the support of the tariff board. Insurgent Senators, however, say they expect to draw their own conclusions from the board's figures when submitted. All factions indicate that there is no disposition to surrender independence of action on tariff questions, and few profess belief that the Federal board's findings will be followed blindly.

An Economy Program.
Little in the way of legislation is likely until after the holiday recess. The urgent deficiency appropriation bill will be rushed through to meet emergency needs of the government, and consideration of the other big supply measures will begin. Both political parties will seek such advantage as might accrue from an economy program. There will be a big rivers and harbors appropriation bill—popularly known along with the public building bill as the "pork barrel"—and hearings on this measure will begin this week.

To-morrow's session of the Senate will be perfunctory, the usual committees being appointed to advise the President and the House that the Senate is in session.

In the House interest will be focused on Representative Martin W. Littleton of New York, who will defend himself against criticism as a member of the House steel trust investigating committee. Democrats await the speech of Oliver H. Pugin and Baron Corcoran, both of the United States Department of Justice, and widely known as "trust busters." In addition to this counsel, District Attorney Wilkerson will be assisted by Elwood Godman.

The packers' attorney, Melville John S. Miller, famous for his connection

(Continued on Third Page.)

Dickens's Favorite Characters

Now Appearing in

The Sunday Times-Dispatch

The third of the Series—LITTLE

NELL—will appear next Sunday

TRIAL OF PACKERS MAY BE DELAYED

Counsel Will Question Validity of Section of Sherman Law.

SUPREME COURT TO HEAR ARGUMENT

If Writ Asked For by Beef Barons Is Refused, Their Case Will Be Called on Wednesday, Unless Further Scheme for Postponing Prosecution Can Be Found.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
Washington, December 3.—When the Supreme Court convenes to-morrow it is expected that counsel for the indicted officials of the beef trust will make a last frantic effort to postpone the trial of their multi-millionaire clients on December 6, by questioning the validity of that section of the Sherman antitrust law applying to criminal prosecution, and suing for a writ staying the trial till the matter is settled in the Federal court. If the Supreme Court grants the writ the District Court trial will be delayed indefinitely; if it refuses to grant the writ the packers will have to stand trial on Wednesday, unless their counsel can invent some further scheme for delaying the government's prosecution.

The Supreme Court argument will be an echo of that employed before the United States Circuit Judge, C. C. Kohlstedt, in Chicago, when the beef barons secured a temporary writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the criminal section of the Sherman antitrust law was unconstitutional, and that the petitioners were "actually imprisoned and restrained of their liberty."

Judge Kohlstedt quashed his writ on November 18 on the ground that such a writ was not to issue in such an instrument unless the proceedings were "extraordinary," and the case was scheduled to go on trial the following Monday, before Judge George A. Carpenter, of the United States District Court of Chicago.

On November 21, however, Judge Carpenter granted a stay of trial on application of the packers' counsel setting forth a desire to seek a stay of proceedings trial from the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court was not in session at the time, and Chief Justice White refused to grant such an instrument on his own initiative, holding that the matter must be taken under advisement by the court as a whole. On November 25 Judge Carpenter set the trial for December 6, and the beef barons laid plans to take the matter before the Supreme Court soon after that body convenes to-morrow.

Extensive Prosecution.
The prosecution of the beef trust officials is the most extensive yet attempted under the criminal provision of the Sherman antitrust law. They are charged with forming a combination in restraint of trade, which, it is alleged, controls absolutely the price of fresh meat in the United States. If convicted the packers are liable to a fine of \$5,000, or imprisonment for one year, or both.

There are five counts in the indictments, charging the packers with having entered into a conspiracy to control the meat market in the country, and two in each of the other indictments, viz.: one charging the formation of the National Packing Company as a means of controlling the fresh meat prices and the other charging the packers with conspiring to monopolize the fresh meat business in violation of the Sherman antitrust law.

The wealth of the indicted beef barons approaches the thousand million mark, and they have engaged some of the most brilliant lawyers in the United States. Those who face the criminal proceedings to-morrow are: Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co.; Edward P. Swift, vice-president of Swift & Co.; Edward Tilden, president of the National Packing Company; J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co.; Arthur C. Cocker, his general manager; advanced Morris, president of Morris & Co.; Francis A. Fowler, director of Swift & Co.; Thomas J. Connors, Armour's superintendent, and Louis Hyman, manager for Morris & Co.

The trial will be of the greatest importance. It will not only determine whether the National Packing Company is an illegal corporation, controlling absolutely the price of meat in the United States, but it will also determine whether or not the eight-year investigation and prosecution of the beef trust officials and the expenditure of vast sums from the public treasury have been in vain.

Counsel for Government.
At the office of the United States District Attorney, James H. Wilkerson, who is in charge of the prosecution, it was stated to-day that the government had retained the services of Oliver H. Pugin and Baron Corcoran, both of the United States Department of Justice, and widely known as "trust busters." In addition to this counsel, District Attorney Wilkerson will be assisted by Elwood Godman.

The packers' attorney, Melville John S. Miller, famous for his connection

(Continued on Third Page.)

FALL OF NANKING NOW IS COMPLETE

Lion Hill Surrenders to Victorious Rebel Hosts.

PEKING'S HOPES DASHED AGAIN

With Every Change They Rise and Fall, but Late Developments Point to Ultimate Destruction of Empire—Premier Now Remains Whole Government.

Nanking, December 3.—The Tartar city was sacked and burned to-day by the permission of the authorities. Business has been resumed and trains are running between Shanghai and Nanking. The imperialists have evacuated Pukow.

Capture Is Complete.
London, December 3.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that the capture of Nanking now is complete. The imperialists' last stronghold in Lion Hill capitulated on condition that the lives of its defenders be spared.

Destruction prevails, but the railway service has been resumed. Nine thousand revolutionists crossed the river to Pukow, but were driven back with a loss of two guns.

Imperialist Hopes Dashed.
Peking, December 3.—Late developments are all unfavorable to the imperialists, whose hopes rise and fall with every change. To-day they were dashed because Unga, the capital of Mongolia, which like Lhasa heretofore, has been held by force, has now taken occasion to declare its independence and has expelled the Chinese officials.

Various reports reaching Peking indicate that Manchuria, which up to the present has been only passively rebellious, is likely soon to become an active factor in the revolution. General Chao Erd-Hsum, Viceroy of Manchuria, reports to the government that Japanese are assisting the revolutionaries; that they are importing dynamite for the rebels and even joining the rebel ranks.

The Chinese officials assert that one of the Japanese has confessed that a general rising had been arranged for December 5. The Japanese legation, in answer to the protest of the Chinese government, disclaimed any knowledge of these reports.

Continued resignation from the government, including the viceroy of Ho-Nan, and the finance minister, recently appointed to Yau Shi Kai's Cabinet, leave the premier more than ever a one-man government.

Yau Shi Kai's friends have been urging him to remove his headquarters to the interior, where he would be safer from attacks upon his life, and freer in his conduct of the government, but the report is credited that the Manchus would not permit him to depart. Undoubtedly the Manchus distrust him.

Evidently the premier is unable to bring the rebels to terms which would be acceptable to the Manchus, intends to do further fighting. Heavy movements of troops through Pao Ting indicate that an attack on the Shang-Shi rebels is being planned.

It is learned from a reliable source that not a single province has replied to the government's call for delegates to the national congress to be held in Peking for the purpose of discussing the constitution.

A consular dispatch from Hankow says that most of the rebels have withdrawn from Wu Chang, which is practically surrounded by the imperialistic forces.

ROUTING THE PIRATES.

Hong Kong, December 3.—The British gunboat, with the assistance of the American gunboat Callahan, are effectively policing the West River. Steamers bound for Wu Chow are escorted by a warship, while others are traveling in pairs for their mutual protection, their wheelhouses inclosed in steel.

Chinese war vessels are routing out the pirates, and a desperate fight has taken place at Shihuing. The robbers were driven back, but are expected to make another stand.

A meeting will be held at Canton to-day to discuss the situation and receive suggestions regarding the administration of the republic.

INDEPENDENCE PROCLAIMED.

Peking, December 3.—The independence of Mongolia has been proclaimed at Urga, the chief town of northern districts. The Chinese officials have been dismissed.

APPEAL FOR FAIR PLAY

American Minister Urged to Use Influence With Persian Government.

Tehran, December 3.—Ten thousand persons, carrying banners with the inscription, "Death or Independence," marched to the American legation to-day and appealed to the minister to urge the government to support the love of justice.

The English community here is aroused against Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, and think that Mr. Shuster, the Treasurer-General of Persia, outplayed him by revoking the appointments of Englishmen to which Sir Edward had objected. The British correspondents here are making it very plain in their dispatches that they believe that the British Foreign Minister is ruining the prestige of his own countrymen, which might be regarded as "laughable if it was not tragic."

REAR-ADMIRAL WILDE DIED.

North Easton, Mass., December 3.—Death came suddenly here to-day to Rear-Admiral George Francis Faxon Wilde, 85, retired town of North Easton, Mass. He was sixty-seven years of age.

A RIGHT ROYAL ROW

Infanta Eulalie Declines to Obey Orders of King Alfonso.

Paris, December 3.—The Temps prints the particulars of a right royal row between King Alfonso of Spain and his aunt, Infanta Eulalie, a princess with bold and unconventional views. The Infanta, who resides in Paris, to-day received the following telegram from King Alfonso, dated from the palace, at Madrid, December 2:

"I am astonished to learn from the newspapers that you have published a book under the name of Countess Asell and suppose this will cause a great sensation. I order you to suspend publication until I have taken cognizance of the contents, and give my permission to publish."

To this telegram Infanta Eulalie replied as follows:

"I am greatly astonished that my book should be judged without being read. It is a thing that could only happen in Spain. Never having a liking for court life, from which I have always held myself aloof, I take this opportunity to set you my adieu. For, after this proceeding, which is worthy of the inquisition, I consider myself, so far as my private life is concerned, free to act as I deem fit."

In communicating the telegram to the Temps, the Infanta declared vehemently that after years of patriotic devotion in fighting in Morocco without the slightest recognition, this was the last straw, and she had given orders to the inside of all her estates in Spain and would henceforth live in the strictest privacy.

"I shall be much happier so," said the princess, "for I can keep my personality."

While the book, to which King Alfonso takes exception, has the name of Countess Asell on the title page, the preface, in which the author takes the responsibility for the views expressed, is signed Eulalie, Infanta of Spain. The book is a sort of discursive independent treatise on morality. The royal moralist is in favor of divorce and holds that the woman in principle is the equal of man.

STILL A MYSTERY

Scientists Can Find No Cause of Pellagra Scourge.

Washington, December 3.—After many months of investigation of scientists in the Southern States, the National Academy of Medicine, the National Academy of Public Health and the Marine Hospital Service are in as much doubt as ever as to the cause of the scourge. Meanwhile the disease reported to have killed more than fifteen cases in its private practice.

Long says it has been demonstrated that cures can be effected even up to the fifth attack, but that there is a fatal limit to the number of attacks which a patient has reached the stage of incurability.

Pellagra has been found to be a seasonal disease, and it is thought that the greatly increased temperatures of South Carolina may be partly responsible for its prevalence there. The fact that the disease is more prevalent in the spring and autumn months, when there are sudden and marked changes in the weather, is also a factor.

Comparison of pellagra in the United States with pellagra in Italy, where the disease is most prevalent, has proved that the attack is much more frequent in the United States. It has been found, however, that the disease is more prevalent in the United States in the spring and autumn months, when there are sudden and marked changes in the weather, is also a factor.

On need of Indian corn, certain classes of vegetation, and a recently discovered grain are among the supposed causes, but the disease is still a mystery to the scientists.

FAVORS FREE CANAL

John Barrett Would Have no Toll Exacted From Shipping.

Washington, December 3.—A plea for the free use of the Panama Canal by the United States, and the exclusion of foreign ships, was made to-day by John Barrett, director-general of the Panama Canal Zone. In a statement he was published to-day by the official bulletin of the Pan-American Union, Mr. Barrett has made a study of the canal's relation to its relation to all republics in North and Central America. He urges that Congress make the canal free to all commerce, and that it be operated on a non-profit basis, with a minimum toll rate, not to exceed 50 or 75 cents a net ton for passage, and free passage for all American ships engaged in coastwise trade.

COLORADO LEADS LIST

Armored Cruiser Carries Off Honors for Various Forms of Target Practice.

Washington, D. C., December 3.—The armored cruiser Colorado, of the Pacific fleet, has won the honors for the most successful target practice among American battleships in the various forms of target practice in the autumn of 1911, according to figures just computed at the Navy Department.

The Colorado leads the list with a score of 68.7, with the Delaware second, with 52.5, and the Oregon third, with 48.2. The New Jersey tops the list, with only 8.73 to her credit.

STEAMER ASHORE

Marianne in Dangerous Position Near Tortugas.

Key West, Fla., December 3.—The Austrian steamer Marianne, ashore on Polaski Shoal, near Tortugas, and several vessels have gone to her assistance. Word of the steamer's plight was brought here to-day by the steamer, who came on a schooner to get assistance. The Marianne has been ashore since November 28, and is in a dangerous position. She carries a general cargo, and was bound from New York to New Orleans.

AERIAL CRUISER PROPOSED

One With Carrying Power of 300 Persons.

Cologne, Germany, December 3.—The military authorities are planning to build an aerial cruiser with a carrying power of 300 persons and a speed of fifty miles an hour. Its gas capacity will be 10,000 cubic metres. The plan is the outcome of the aerial manoeuvres just ended, which were unusually satisfactory.

BOAT'S BOILERS EXPLODE

Five Men Are Killed in Ohio River.

Pittsburgh, Pa., December 3.—With a concussion that broke hundreds of windows in the city, the boilers of the tugboat Diamond, on the Ohio River, exploded to-day, killing the captain and four of the crew, and injuring five others. Two of whom are dying. The boat lies at the bottom of the Ohio.

WILL NOT REST TILL ALL HAVE BEEN PUNISHED

Burns After Guilty Ones, Whether 'Higher Up' or 'Lower Down.'

MORE SENSATIONS ARE INTIMATED

Scene Shifts to Indianapolis, Where Plans Are Being Made for Federal Investigation of What Is Believed to Have Been Most Gigantic Conspiracy.

Indianapolis, Ind., December 3.—Plans for the Federal investigation that may uncover new alleged to have been implicated with the McNamara brothers in dynamiting operations in many States went forward in conferences here to-day.

Detective William J. Burns discussed with United States District Attorney Charles W. Miller the evidence to be presented to the Federal grand jury when it resumes its session December 14. Neither would make a public statement in relation to the details of their consultation.

No Respector of Persons.
"We shall not rest until we have brought to justice all those connected with the dynamiting outrages throughout the country," said Mr. Burns. "I am no respecter of persons, and whether the men associated with the McNamara are 'higher up' or 'lower down,' they will be prosecuted."

Mr. Burns conferred to-day with J. Kirby, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and M. Parry, a former president of the organization, which is interested with the National Erectors' Association. It is announced, in a crusade against alleged dynamiting aimed at employers that the National Erectors' Association maintain the "open shop" principle.

The National Erectors' Association is represented on the scene of the inquiry by J. A. G. Badorf, assistant to Walter Drew, executive officer of the association. Mr. Badorf arrived to-day. Several days ago the employ of the Association of Manufacturers and the National Erectors' Association have been in the association and are said to be watching the movements of persons presumed to have been concerned with John J. McNamara's affairs during the years he was here as secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, whose books and correspondence are now in the hands of the Federal grand jury.

After Those Responsible.
"The fact that two men are to be punished for dynamiting is not the important feature of this investigation," said Mr. Badorf. "The members of the National Erectors' Association are interested chiefly in exposing and bringing to justice the persons responsible for 100 explosions destructive of bridge and structural iron work, from Atlantic City, 1905, in many States, from Massachusetts to the Pacific coast."

"The property destroyed was that of the companies employing non-union iron workers. The cost of this campaign of terrorism was enormous and it was systematically carried on. We assert that a number of men besides the McNamara were concerned in the plans for these explosions and we purpose to assist in every way in uncovering them. We shall lend every assistance to the Federal authorities, and investigation will be most thorough."

No information was available here to-night of the whereabouts of Frank M. Ryan, president of the association of iron workers. Acting Secretary H. S. Hock said he was advised that Mr. Ryan could arrive in this city to-night from Atlantic City, where he was yesterday. He had heard nothing from him to-day, he said. He added that no meeting of the executive board of the Iron Workers Association would be called to take action in relation to the McNamara brothers until Mr. Ryan's return to the headquarters here.

DECLINES TO ANSWER.

"Do you continue to affirm that you personally do not believe that the executive board should repudiate John J. McNamara as secretary-treasurer of the organization?" Mr. Hock was asked.

"I have been quoted to that effect," he answered, "but now I refuse even to say whether or not I was quoted correctly. The